

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

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BOTH HEADQUARTERS ARE VERY SPARING WITH INFORMATION

INTEREST IS CENTERED IN THE BATTLE OF RUSSIANS AND GERMANS BETWEEN VISTULA AND WARTA RIVERS IN POLAND, FOR IT IS BELIEVED THE OUTCOME THERE WILL HAVE A MARKED EFFECT ON OPERATIONS ELSEWHERE

(By Associated Press.) Only meager reports are at hand from any of the scenes of hostilities but it seems probable that the severe contest is proceeding in that western strip of Poland with its northern and southern boundaries, respectively the Vistula and Warta rivers and its western front the border of Posen.

"Particularly quiet," is the description of operations in the western zone given by the French war office, although the usual artillery duels and attacks by infantry at various places were in progress. Tracy-le-Val, a short distance northeast of Paris and at the crook of the elbow of the western battle front, was the scene of the principal infantry attacks. Here the French reported they held back a German attempt to capture the town, inflicting heavy casualties.

As for the east, Petrograd has admitted a big reverse in Poland—a reverse in which the Russian armies have been pushed back at least fifty miles from the German border toward Warsaw—but Berlin remains reticent.

"In the eastern theatre the newly commenced battles are proceeding," is all the German war office says. A semi-official Berlin report says "reasons of strategy" prevent disclosure of troop movements.

That these battles are proceeding, however, is taken to mean that the Germans are still pressing against the Russians in an endeavor to drive them back eastward to Warsaw over the same territory in which only a short time ago the Russians held the whip hand and drove the Germans westward before them from the Polish capital toward the German frontier.

Along the East Prussian border the fighting is said to be continuing, only pressing forward and making inroads into German territory. Here also Germany makes claims.

With regard to the operations southward in Galicia and in southern Russian Poland, the Russians, according to unofficial reports, are following up previous successes against the Austrians. On the other hand, a news dispatch from Vienna declares the Austrians have captured 7,000 prisoners and many guns.

A battle has taken place between Russian and Turkish warships off Sebastopol. In the Black Sea. As to its results reports are contradictory. Petrograd claims the former German cruiser Goeben, now flying the Turkish flag, was struck by Russian shells that exploded on board her, that she quit the encounter and disappeared in the fog.

Constantinople, through Berlin, makes no mention of the Goeben having been injured but says one Russian battleship was badly damaged and that the others fled towards Sebastopol.

The British again have been successful in an attack on a Turkish position. The force operating on the Shat-El-Arab river and the Persian Gulf drove from their trenches an Ottoman force and captured prisoners, guns and ammunition. The British, however, lost three officers and 25 men killed in the attack. The Turkish casualties were not stated.

From the British general headquarters at the front comes a further account of fighting along the British lines covering the period from November 13 to 16. In this recital it is declared the situation so far as it relates to the British has not altered from that time.

Engagements consisted for the most part of shelling at long range and the violent German attacks, which previously had been so persistent had not been resumed.

That several sharp encounters occurred is indicated, however, by reference to heavy losses and the admission that the Germans had penetrated the British lines at one or two points—later to be driven back.

LAND MUST BE RE-DISTRIBUTED

FIGHTING IN MEXICO WILL NEVER CEASE UNTIL WORKERS OWN THEIR HOMES

THE NATION WAS MADE HOMELESS

Believes They Are Emerging Into the Light of a New and Better Day.

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Fighting in Mexico never will cease until the land has been redistributed and workers can own their homes in the opinion of John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in the southern republic during Huerta's administration.

"As a whole the nation was made homeless and has continued so this day. This is and will be the use of revolutions in Mexico until the question is settled. The state of Morelos, for example, is owned by 27 men."

Nominal freedom, Mr. Lind said, was accorded the peasants but they are poorly paid and practically compelled to remain in the service of the great land owners. Laws forbidding employees to leave the landowner's service while in debt have aided in keeping the workers in subjection.

Careful study of the Mexicans, the speaker continued, convinced him that the differences between them and the citizens of the United States were not racial nor psychological. The turbulence of the Mexicans, he said, could be attributed to years of oppression.

"The hard experience of the Mexican has made him wary and suspicious," said Mr. Lind. "It has been difficult for the Mexican people to believe our President did not have some ulterior motive in his proffered good offices. I think, however, that they are now convinced, and when once convinced, more loyal friends are not to be found."

"The speaker closed with a plea for a warmer and kinder interest in these, our neighbors."

"They bear us no ill will," he declared. "They need our good will. We need theirs. We must be friends in peace and allies in trouble. The people of Mexico dwell in a rich and beautiful land. I feel that they are a people of great promise. They have suffered vicissitudes which we have escaped. I believe that they are emerging into the light of a new and better day."

Left Large Estate. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Anthony N. Brady, the financier who died in London in July, 1913, left an estate valued at \$77,042,443, it became known today when the report of the transfer tax appraiser of Albany County was filed.

Mr. Brady's holdings in the American Tobacco Company amounted to \$7,247,200 and in the British American Tobacco Company to \$5,190,630. He held securities of the United States Rubber Company valued at \$8,964,648.

Body of Lord Roberts Borne to Its Last Resting Place to Its Last Resting Place

The Streets Were Lined With Troops While Thousands of Civilians Stood With Bared Heads in a Cold Rain as the Funeral Cortege Passed—King George Not in Procession.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 19.—The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, borne on a gun carriage, moved slowly through the streets of London to its last resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral.

VILLA'S MARCH UNOBSTRUCTED

CARRANZA TROOPS INCORPORATING THEMSELVES IN VILLA COLUMNS

HIS ARMY IS WELL EQUIPPED

Two Hundred Refugees Telegraph President Wilson for Aid to Leave Vera Cruz.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Villa's march on Mexico City continued unobstructed according to telegrams today from American consular agents accompanying him.

The American agents predict that Villa will reach Mexico City without difficulty. His army, they say, is well equipped and is moving with scientific precision. From Carranza sources, however, it is declared Villa will clash in a few days with the troops of General Obregon and Gonzales, south of Irapuato and near Queretaro.

Washington representatives of Carranza tonight gave out the following telegrams from Carranza, dated yesterday at Cordoba:

"That you may be clearly informed as to actual conditions, and in a position to deny all false rumors, I wish to place in your hands all the details of the situation beginning by stating you the condition on which I am willing to resign as I expressed them in messages to General Gonzalez. These points were: I will surrender the power in my hands to any person whom I deem trustworthy as, for example, General Pablo Gonzalez, General Villa shall deliver the actual command of his forces to the administration in the territory controlled by General Eulalio Gutierrez. Villa and myself shall leave the country and meet in Havana on November 25. The convention of generals shall convene in Mexico City to select a president for the entire pro-constitutional period. Generals Gutierrez and Gonzalez shall deliver the command of the troops under them to the newly elected president. If on the 30th of November these conditions have not been complied with Carranza shall resume his character as first chief of the Constitutionalist army. (Continued on Page Seven.)"

Buying More Cotton Than Ever Before

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Japanese and Chinese manufacturers are buying cotton here as never before and they seem willing to purchase all they can find vessel space for. Their mills are reared running to capacity. The price is eight cents a pound. Germany is understood to be bidding from 18 to 20 cents with virtually no orders being filled and her own stock near the vanishing point.

Cotton average in California only recently has been developed and it is generally believed it will be reduced next year.

Letter of Sympathy to Mexican Hierarchy

(By Associated Press.) BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Cardinal Gibbons, at the request of the archbishops of the United States, has written a letter of sympathy to the Mexican hierarchy.

"The deplorable conditions which for some time have prevailed in Mexico and which apparently became more intolerable with each attempt to remedy them," says the letter, "says the letter, 'are the source of deepest concern to the bishops of the United States.'"

Discovery May Save Lives of Thousands

(By Associated Press.) GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 19.—(Via Paris, 6:15 p. m.)—A preparation which it is claimed will stop almost instantly the flow of blood from a wound has been invented by Prof. Suedor Kocher, of Berne, winner of the Nobel prize for surgery in 1912, and his assistant, Dr. A. Foncea. The new preparation, called Coagulene, is a powder, and is dissolved in water before being applied to a wound.

Medical men here declare the lives of thousands of soldiers probably will be saved by it. It can be applied by untrained hands, it is said, or by the wounded man himself.

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CAPT. H. H. WATKINS WRITES ON THE FRANCHISE QUESTION

DISPASSIONATE DISCUSSION OF THE VEXED QUESTION IN REFERENCE TO THE RECENT AGITATION IN RE MATTER OF THE FRANCHISE GRANTED THE SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY TO DO BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF ANDERSON

The following communication from Capt. H. H. Watkins has been handed The Intelligencer:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INTELLIGENCER: Owing to the fact that my name has been used several times in The Intelligencer regarding the franchise of the Southern Public Utilities Company, I have decided to depart from my fixed custom of keeping out of the newspaper prints, a custom to which I have rigidly adhered since I first came to Anderson, a little over 23 years ago, since which time I have heard and soul made Anderson "My Town."

During that time, it has been my fortune to be the legal representative of a number of corporations which have invested their money in this city, and whenever this relation has given me an opportunity of encouraging any new enterprise to enrich and uphold the city, I have taken advantage of such opportunity. In every instance I have felt that the success of these enterprises meant the expansion and development of the city, and that without such expansion and development, the enterprises themselves could not grow. I am still convinced that the progress of the city and the enrichment of its citizens, both individual and corporate, depends upon fair and liberal treatment, the one of the other. In contracts between the city and individuals, or corporations, it is naturally the duty of the city and its representatives to safeguard all its interests, and it is likewise the duty of individuals and representatives of corporations in a proper way to safeguard their interests.

At the outset, let me state that while I had nothing to do, either as attorney or individual, with procuring the adoption of the franchise and contracts with the Southern Public Utilities Company, in the course of my duties as attorney for the company I have made myself thoroughly familiar with the provisions of these instruments. I am also familiar with the franchise and contracts under which the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company operated. Being thus familiar with them, I do not hesitate to say that I believe the present contracts are entirely fair and liberal toward the city, and that a careful examination of them will convince our citizens who are opposed to them that they have been laboring under a misapprehension as to what these provisions are. Unfortunately, the situation has been clouded by the injection of personal criticism into the discussion. In order that the matter may be more clearly presented to those who may feel inclined to give careful consideration to the matter, and who may have the patience to read this article, I submit this statement, fully conscious, however, of the fact that my views are not infallible, and I accord to those who may differ with me all credit for honest difference of opinion.

The only contract between the Southern Public Utilities Company and the city that was submitted to me for suggestion or approval was the White Way contract. This contract had been drawn by the city attorney, Mr. Sullivan, and I think that it was at his suggestion that he and Mr. Orr came together to my office. We went over the contract as it had been drawn. I approved it without the change of a word, so far as I remember, and it was signed by both parties. Mr. Orr then stated to me that an investment for the company, he did not favor the contract, which required at the beginning an expenditure of nearly ten thousand dollars, but that he realized it would be a great advertisement for the city and that if the citizens desired it he thought it the duty of his company to cooperate in furnishing it. It is not my purpose or prerogative to pass upon the question as to whether the city can afford this White Way or not. I think it will be conceded, however, that no one thing has ever been done which has contributed so much to the advancement and improvement of the city, both to its own people and to the outsiders, as the establishment of the White Way. It is a great thing for a city to have its citizens build handsome and expensive homes, places of business and public buildings when their means justify it. It is an equal advantage, if not a greater one, to have its streets thoroughly and beautifully lighted, since nothing is a greater aid to comfort and safety, nor a greater enemy to crime, than light. It never occurred to me that the contract for the White Way was invalid, nor do I now think it is invalid. If I had had any doubt about the matter I should have made it known to my client before it expended its money, and I would have felt an equal obligation to make this same statement to the representative of the city, though I did not represent it. If I believed the city was signing an illegal contract, if through lack of knowledge I had approved an illegal contract whose terms had been voluntarily agreed to between my client and another I should advise my client to fulfill its part of the agreement at whatever cost, particularly if the other party had already spent a large sum of money in carrying out its part of the contract.

With reference to the old franchise and contract with the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company, it should be remembered that the lighting contract and franchise gave the exclusive right to the company to furnish not only the public lighting of the streets and other public places, but also the exclusive right to furnish and sell electrical current within the city for all purposes for a period of 25 years. This franchise was given by the council without a vote of the people, and was never questioned by act of the city council or by the courts, although it was exclusive. The water franchise contract, though not exclusive in terms, was exclusive in effect, because the city stipulated that it would use the water furnished by the company for a period of 25 years. In this water contract it was provided that the city should have the right to purchase the system at any time by the expiration of the 25 years, or by giving notice of its intention to do so one year before the expiration of said time. There was no right given the city to purchase the lighting plant at any time.

The franchise and contracts with the Southern Public Utilities Company make some very radical and sweeping changes in favor of the city. In the first place, it must be observed that it is not in any sense an exclusive franchise. It gives the right to the Utilities Company to furnish water and lights to the city and its citizens for a period of 25 years, which at first view might seem to be a long period. Coupled with this right, however, is the right to the city to purchase the water plant at any moment it may desire to do so. It could purchase it tomorrow and put the Public Utilities Company out of business so far as its water system is concerned, and the price is not to the Utilities Company, which is not allowed to fix the valuation upon

view to suggesting to American manufacturers a feasible way of securing the enormous trade with those countries which Germany was forced to abandon at the outbreak of the European war.

Preliminary statements show the situation to be greatly complicated. With the exception of Argentina, every country is financially embarrassed, and with some, notably Brazil, an unusual financial condition aggravated by the war, adds to the difficulties.

In several countries the situation is the same as that which faced cotton growers of the United States when their European market was closed by the war. They are loaded with huge crops and mineral products usually absorbed by European manufacturers, now out of reach.

There are very few factories in South America, and little prospect that those of the United States will be able to take up any large portion of the raw materials now filling South American warehouses. Without exception American consuls reported that some arrangement must be made to permit South American producers to realize to some extent on these stored products as a preliminary establishment of permanent trade with the southern continent.

Those in close touch with the situation pointed out tonight that many difficulties would be encountered in any effort to organize a loan syndicate to aid South American producers as cotton producers are being aided in this country. That it was unlikely anything could be accomplished toward turning South American trade to the United States for several months at least was generally admitted

(Continued on page 2)